

# American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.  
—James Monroe

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## Solution Sought For U.S. Liquor Problem

Individual as Well as Social Responsibility Recognized as Essential Needs

### GRAVE CONSEQUENCES SEEN

Various Control Measures Have Been Adopted, but None Has Eliminated Evils of Drink

If one were making a list of problems which affect human happiness, the problems connected with the use of alcoholic liquor would necessarily be placed high on the list. No one who is really interested in individual or social welfare can ignore it. The desirability of giving it consideration is all the more compelling because it is a problem which each individual can do something about. This is not true of a good many of the great questions of the day. When, for example, a person faces the unemployment problem, he realizes that he alone can do little about it. He can do something, of course. He can make up his mind what his community or his country should do to lessen unemployment or to relieve the victims of its effect, but acting alone he can do little. The same thing is true when he speculates about the probability of war. Much as any person may deplore war, his influence in stopping it is greatly limited.

#### Individual Responsibility

But it is different with the liquor question. No individual, acting alone, can remove the problem from his community or his country, to be sure. No one can insure himself against effects which may flow from other people's use of liquor. But each man or woman, boy or girl, can decide what his own relation to alcohol will be and can solve problems which might be raised by his own drinking. Each one may decide for himself whether he will use liquor to excess, or moderately, or not at all. A large share of the problem is to be solved, therefore, by individual action. It is desirable, therefore, that each person should give thoughtful consideration to the problem and should make up his mind about it in the light of available evidence.

When, however, one undertakes to think or write about this problem, he finds many difficulties in the way. One trouble is that so many people feel deeply about the problem and their emotions sometimes take the place of reason. This is true of people on both sides of the question. There is also a great deal of exaggeration on both sides. Many unscientific claims are made both for and against liquor. Extreme remedies are insisted upon. It is hard for anyone to tell where the truth lies. There is also a confusion of counsels as to what should be done about the sale and consumption of liquor. Certain facts, however, may be determined and calmly considered. Among them the following are outstanding:

1. The use of alcohol has a harmful effect upon the health and the proper functioning of the body. The effect may be so slight as to be negligible if one drinks liquor only occasionally. But if he drinks with any regularity, even though moderately, weakening effects will appear. In the case of the moderate user they may be scarcely apparent, but they make themselves felt if one undertakes to use his powers to the maximum; if he undertakes

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THE RUSSIAN POSITION

MANNING IN PHOENIX REPUBLIC AND GAZETTE

## Testing Your Education

by WALTER E. MYER

Do you take a little time now and then to inquire honestly and candidly what you are getting from your years in school? Are you actually becoming better prepared as the months go by to enjoy life, to do some useful work efficiently, to contribute to the welfare of others, and to perform better your duties as a citizen? You may reply that you are doing your schoolwork satisfactorily and that this is all that can be required of you. It is important, of course, that you do your schoolwork well, but the subjects which you are taking in school are not ends in themselves. They are merely means to ends. You pursue your studies because the school authorities believe that in the long run these studies will help you to live more happily and efficiently. But whether or not they are actually achieving that result is something which you must decide for yourself. You should make up your mind what qualities of thinking, and what qualities of character and personality, you need to develop in order to live happily and helpfully. Then you should find out how, in school or out, to develop those qualities.

But what are the goals which you should set for yourself? Here are a few suggestions which have been made by a group of educators associated together in an organization called the Educational Policies Commission. This commission has published a little booklet called, "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy." In their concluding chapter they suggest these questions by which students or teachers may determine the extent to which a true education is being achieved. Are the students, they say, "growing in their ability to work together for a common end? Do they show greater skill in collecting and weighing evidence? Are they learning to be fair and tolerant in situations where conflicts arise? Are they sympathetic in the presence of suffering and indignant in the presence of injustice? Do they show greater concern about questions of civic, social, and economic importance? Are they using their spending money more wisely? Are they becoming more skillful in doing some useful type of work? Are they more honest, more reliable, more temperate, more humane? Are they finding happiness in their present family life? Are they living in accordance with the rules of health? Are they acquiring skills in using all the fundamental tools of learning? Are they curious about the natural world about them? Do they appreciate, each to the fullest degree possible, their rich inheritance in art, literature, and music? Do they balk at being led around by their prejudices?"

As you look honestly at yourself, can you answer these questions in the affirmative? Are they true so far as you are concerned? If not, what can you do to achieve the goals set forth here as desirable, or other goals which you may set for yourself?

## Position of Russia In Europe Examined

Europe Wonders if Dismissal of Litvinov Bodes Soviet Return to Isolation Policy

### MOSCOW SILENT ON PLANS

Mystery Shrouds Soviet Intentions, Leaving British-French Bloc in Uncertain Position

The recent dismissal of Maxim Litvinov from his position as the head of the Soviet foreign office has helped to introduce the utmost confusion into the European political scene. Up until he was dropped by Stalin, matters were fairly clear. Britain and France were taking the field to stop Hitler and Mussolini from embarking upon any more aggressive ventures by building up a powerful diplomatic coalition against them, backed, if worse came to worst, by armed force. It was well known that Russia was to be a part of this coalition—a crucial and essential part. Observers were inclined to believe that without the help of the Soviets, it would be extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, for Britain and France to check any German moves to the east. The British and French apparently believed this too, for long and earnest conversations were held day after day in London and Moscow. Some people sensed a delay. Questioned about it in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain repeatedly announced that a few minor details were being ironed out, and that matters were proceeding in a "satisfactory manner." It was, it seemed, only a matter of details.

#### State of Confusion

But now, in the wake of Litvinov's dismissal, a state bordering on diplomatic chaos ensues. Litvinov was for nine years the champion of collective security and the League of Nations. He believed in cooperation with the democracies—capitalist and anti-communist though they may have been. It seemed ironical also, that he should be dropped just at the moment when England seemed about to take up the policy he had so long advocated. Did it mean that Russia was through with collective security? Newspaper reports on the situation during recent days have been far from certain. Reports have had it that there will be no change in Soviet policy and that the agreement with England is close to conclusion; that discussions have broken down completely; that Russia is preparing to isolate herself; that Stalin is preparing to join Hitler; that the German and Russian dictators are going to divide Poland between them; that the Soviets are preparing in "self-defense" to invade and annex Latvia, Estonia, and perhaps Finland.

If any one thing seems clear in all this maze of uncertainty, it is that the Soviet Union and its foreign policy is the key to the situation. Thus it now becomes a matter of moment in Europe to learn not only what Hitler and Mussolini may intend to do, and how, when, and where England and France may intend to meet them—but what is Stalin planning to do with the great power he exerts over the Soviet Union? His plans at the moment seem to be a mystery both to his friends and to his enemies.

That Russian policy should be a mystery, however, is nothing new. From the year

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A CLASS IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

## Sacramento High School Conducts Courses in Student Government

FOR years there has been a great deal of talk about student government, and experiments have been tried out in many schools. The movement is now growing rapidly, for there is a general conviction that if students are ever to be trained to participate in democratic government they should have an opportunity to practice self-government in some form while they are in school.

One trouble has been that experiments in student government are undertaken when the students do not have sufficient preparation for the job. The classes elect officers and a student council is set up, but no one has very definite ideas of what is to be done, and the projects undertaken are frequently unimportant. The whole thing is a sort of play affair. It is now being recognized in some places that if student government is to be a success, and if it is to give student training in important enterprises, thought must be given to the work and training must be made possible through carefully planned programs for student leaders.

In the Sacramento, California, Senior High School, student government is taken seriously. Not only is it looked upon as a means by which the students, through their chosen officers, may decide upon many school activities and carry them on, but it is also considered a means of developing leadership—leadership which shall operate within the school and which shall carry over into adult life.

The school has student officers such as may be found in many other high schools. There are the class officials, the members of the senate, and officers elected from the student body. All this is not unusual. But in Sacramento there is a class in student government made up of the student officers who choose to take the course.

This is really a class in leadership. It has its own chairman who presides over the class, with a teacher present in an advisory capacity. In this class the problems of the school are outlined and studied. The class then decides which of these problems shall be taken up and acted upon. It decides what action shall be taken and how the work shall be done.

In the discussions which are carried on, much attention is given to the method

of discussion. The members of the class learn how to collect information and evidence and to form their opinions in the light of evidence. The class is governed by the rules of parliamentary law, so that the members of the class receive training in parliamentary practice.

During the last year a number of school problems or projects have been considered and debated by this class. The class has made plans for noon and after-school dances and other entertainments, for the establishment of an honor card to be won by students high in scholarship, citizenship, and school activities. They have improved the locker-room system, have studied the high school constitution, have made rules relative to school rallies, have recommended the selection of new seats for the auditorium and the recommendation has been accepted by the administration of the school.

This class is not an "extra-curricular activity." It has a place in the curriculum. It meets at an appointed time in the school day, just as other classes do. Students obtain credit by taking it, but the credit is not the chief advantage to the course. It is valuable in that it results in more effective student government and in the provision of an opportunity for training in leadership.

"Our Institution Is Brick," by Charlotte Booth. *The Atlantic*, May 1939, pp. 624-630.

Pages from a twelve-year-old girl's diary make up this article. In an original and humorous way she tells of life in an institutional home where she and her two sisters



lived for a time. Included in this piece are vivid little sketches of the matrons of the home, the other children, and lively accounts of the pranks they played. The article is interesting both from the standpoint of entertainment and from that of the insight it gives into institutions for children.

"Liberalism and the Anti-Fascist Front," by Archibald MacLeish. *Survey Graphic*, May 1939, pp. 321-323.

This noted American writer believes that liberals in the United States should devote more of their time to building up the positive aspects of democracy rather than to fighting fascist ideas in this country or elsewhere. He thinks that the real danger of fascism to this country comes from the ranks of unemployed and underpaid, not from foreign influence.

"Those German Refugees," by Dr. Henry Smith Leiper. *Current History*, May 1939, pp. 19-22.

German refugees, says this writer, are definitely not a threat to the American workman. He offsets the propaganda against letting more refugees into the country by giving facts to prove that the number of German refugees

## Fate of German Refugees Related. Dictionary of American Nicknames

SUFFICIENT has been written in newspapers, magazines, and books to make one realize what changes have occurred in Germany since the early part of 1933 when Hitler took over the reins of government. Too little has been written about the great loss which she suffered through the tremendously important migration of the cream of her intellectual crop. It is the purpose of Erika and Klaus Mann, daughter and son of Thomas Mann, to make a roll call of these refugees, voluntary and otherwise, of the Hitler terror, and to appraise the loss to German culture and to the general intellectual life.

Erika and Klaus Mann write without hatred but with full appreciation of the significance of the regime which has forced the truest representatives of the best in German culture to the four corners of the globe. They tell of their own personal dilemma in the face of the Nazi revolution and of their escape to life. One of the most interesting chapters deals with Erika's return to Munich to the Mann house to recover the manuscript of her father's widely acclaimed "Joseph and His Brethren."

For the most part, "Escape to Life" is a series of informal sketches of those who have fled Germany during the last six years—the writers, philosophers, artists, actors, as well as the purely political figures. Whether they are now taking up life anew in the United States, in the south of France, in South America, or in any other part of the world, their story is one of tragedy and pathos. Many there are who could have remained in the Third Reich had they wished to toe the mark and use their creative abilities as instruments of propaganda for the state. Some few there are who did follow such a course rather than run the risk of a precarious life in exile.

In order to give a picture of the degree of culture which remains in Germany, the authors had conversations with persons still remaining in the country. One of these, a young man from Hanover, discusses the state of literature, of the theater, of the movies, and of the various arts, in the country. His reactions to the stultifying effects of the regime upon the intellectual life of the country is probably symbolic of hundreds of others. Here is what he

told the Manns as they met him in Zurich:

"Yes, it is dismal," Otto admitted. "Everything is dismal. Everywhere the same lowering of standards by order, wherever you look—at the universities, in the literary reviews, on the state or the films, in the art exhibitions and publishing firms. The situation in our country would be practically hopeless if there were not one consolation. Among the younger people, and not only among them, a certain resistance to the whole business is making itself felt—secretly, under the surface, among groups of conspirators. They meet in secret in the evenings, read books which are banned by the regime, discuss and exchange ideas, ideas which all turn on the one subject—the future of Germany. How will it look, what will its culture be, when the Nazis have been overthrown? Probably there are only a few hundreds of people who have such ideas and carry on such conversations in the Third Reich—there may be a few thousands or tens of thousands; I don't know. These thoughtful and rebellious groups are still not in close enough touch with each other. But one day—and the day is coming—they will find each other, and those who will have till then only brooded and whispered will speak aloud, and in the end they will act. We have only to wait—to quote once more our decayed old prince of poets Gerhart Hauptmann—till times have changed a bit."



ERIKA AND KLAUS MANN

It is doubtful whether any nation is so fond of giving nicknames to its political figures, its popular idols, even its towns, cities, and states as is the United States. Dr. George E. Shankle has performed an

WIDE WORLD  
REFUGEES

## With the Magazines

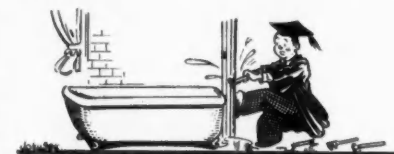
is relatively small, that many of them have skills needed or unknown in this country, and that already large numbers of American workers have been given employment in projects started by refugees. For these reasons, if not for humanitarian ones, he believes we should profit by Germany's loss and let more refugees in.

"No Colonies for Anybody," by Frank C. Hanighen. *The New Republic*, May 10, 1939, pp. 11-14.

In answer to the world-wide clamor for colonies, this writer announces that none of the great powers—totalitarian states or democracies—have earned the right to any colonies at all. He bases this on the past and present records of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and even the United States in dealing with their colonial possessions. Colonies of all these nations, he says, have had their wealth exploited, their independence held down by force, and their standards of living forced down.

"From Teaching to Plumbing With Hardly a Wrench," by H. A. Milton. *Forum*, May 1939, pp. 248-250.

This article tells the story of a man who was forced by economic pressure to abandon his professional work as a college professor and turn to a more profitable business. Between the lines, Mr. Milton, the newly turned plumber, has written a condemnation of a society which allows the waste of highly trained men.



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# Foreign Policy of Soviet Union Is Important Factor in World Crisis

(Concluded from page 1)

1613, when Michael, the first Romanov, ascended the throne of Russia, down to the abdication of Nicolas II, the last Romanov, in 1917, Russia, and its strength and intentions remained a big and persistent question mark beyond the thousand-mile frontiers of eastern Europe. Russia was both incalculable in strength and unpredictable in policy. At times it isolated itself for decades. At others it became aggressive. Sometimes when it seemed weak and scattered (as during the Napoleonic wars) it turned in amazing feats of strength to snatch victory from defeat. Upon still other occasions, as was true in the case of the war with Japan in 1904-05, its seemingly great strength crumbled after a few easy blows.

## Shifting Policy

In considering Russian policy today, it is well to remember that within the space of little more than 50 years Russia has shuttled back and forth between friendly cooperation with Germany and an alliance with France four times. About 50 years ago, the Russian government was in close accord with the Prussian chancellor, Bis-

was entirely subordinate to the doctrine of spreading the world revolution. The world was weary of war, the victors were wrangling over the spoils, the working classes in Europe and North America were somewhat disillusioned, and over all there was a dull feeling of anger among workers and among the returning armies at those in the seats of power who had waxed rich on profits. In such an atmosphere, the Russian Communists felt sure that the hour of the world revolution was at hand. They thought their own hour of victory was striking, and in high enthusiasm the Third (or Communist) Internationale established itself in Soviet Russia as the hub around which the coming world revolution would revolve. World revolution, therefore, became the principal basis of Soviet foreign policy in the early postwar period.

This feeling of self-assurance was promptly jolted by a number of severe setbacks. The Soviet army invading Poland was not greeted by an uprising among the Polish masses. Instead it was stopped and then routed. A Communist revolution in Hungary was put down with great bloodshed, and another movement in Germany was similarly crushed. Western Europe and North and South America proved unresponsive, and gradually it became apparent to the most militant of the officials of the Comintern (as the Third Internationale is called) that the feelings of the majority of people in the world were far from favoring communism. Although as late as 1927 the Soviet government backed the Comintern in supporting the Chinese Communists against the government of Chiang Kai-shek, the policy of militant communism was gradually abandoned.

The failure of communism to take roots anywhere in the world outside of Russia not only forced the Soviets to abandon their support to the militant Comintern, but jolted their sense of national security as well. The Russians found themselves driven from an offensive to a defensive position.

They lived in constant fear of a capitalist "holy war" against Russia, and since Germany, in spite of its defeat in 1918, was industrially well in advance of the Soviet Union, they feared that Germany might itself one day launch such a crusade, the Rapallo agreement with Germany notwithstanding.

## New Policy Adopted

Consequently the years from as far back as 1922 down to the present have seen a gradual change in Soviet policy. The Soviet government hastened to reach peaceful agreements with its neighbors. Trade agreements were reached with Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Norway. In 1928 the Soviet Union was the first country to ratify the Kellogg-Briand

peace pact. It joined the League of Nations in 1934, and under the direction of Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet delegates at Geneva were among the most active in supporting League principles and in defending the status quo. As Litvinov occasionally found the activities of the Comintern, which was encouraging communist movements abroad, falling athwart his own efforts to conduct friendly relations with other nations, the activities of that body (which is not officially connected with the Soviet government) became more and more restricted, and definitely subordinated to the national policy of the Soviet Union.

Great Britain and France have been glad to find the weight of the Soviet Union on the side of collective security and the maintenance of the status quo. But active cooperation has been complicated by a number of suspicions on both sides, and on internal affairs in all three countries.

The first of these suspicions involves the actual strength of the Soviet Union. How great it really is remains a mystery. The great size of the Soviet Union, which spreads over one-sixth of the world's land surface, the remoteness of many of its centers, and the tight censorship clamped down by Stalin's regime, have all contributed to the perennial Russian "mystery" and made actual figures hard to get.

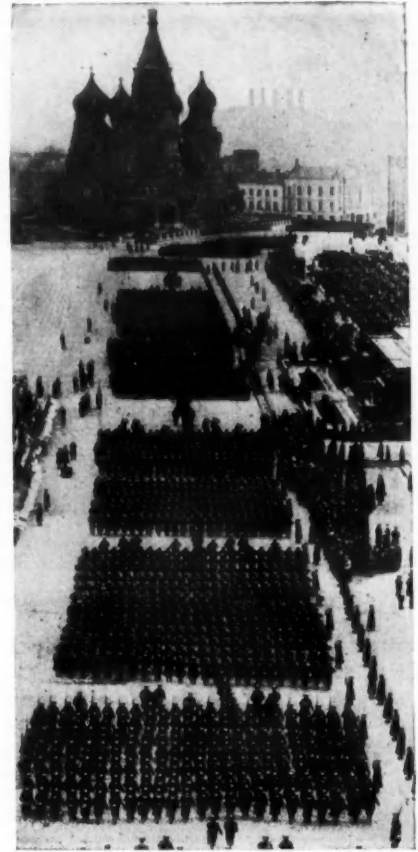
## Soviet Military Machine

The Russian military machine is generally regarded as very large, having been built up steadily for 20 years in anticipation of a possible war on two fronts against Japan and Germany, and perhaps others. Although actual figures cannot be obtained, German sources have estimated the Soviets to have a standing army of a million or more men and trained reserves numbering between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000—which would make it far and away the greatest army in the world. German, Swedish, and French sources have pronounced Russian military equipment to be of a high standard.

British and French conservatives have been extremely reluctant to enter any alliance or even to embark upon a plan of cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many of them, faced with a choice between Hitler and Stalin, openly prefer Hitler. They feel that Hitler does not menace their property and their established position in the community, while Stalin does.

The first crucial test of Anglo-French cooperation with Soviet Russia came during the Czech crisis last fall. Bound by an alliance with France to come to the aid of the Czechs, if attacked, the Russian government was prepared to fulfil its obligations. The British and French government then, as is well known, turned suddenly and came to terms with Hitler, leaving the Soviets isolated and cold-shouldered in eastern Europe.

It was with bitterness and humiliation that the Soviets regarded the manner in which England and France had pushed them aside at Munich. The feeling in Russia was very intense on the matter. But in recent months, as Hitler's invasion



MASSSED TROOPS IN RED SQUARE, MOSCOW

## Three Possibilities

There are perhaps three possibilities suggested by the Litvinov dismissal. The first is one now being voiced in Berlin to the effect that Russia is executing another shift, and will turn around and cooperate with Germany. Seven points have been made to substantiate this argument. In his Reichstag speech on January 20, Hitler refrained from attacking the Soviets. On April 24 and 25 the Soviet ambassador to Germany had a long talk with German foreign office officials. He then left for Moscow and held conferences with Litvinov. Back in January Stalin also made a significant speech in which he denounced those who were trying to "poison the atmosphere" between Germany and Russia. In Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt's message, he made no mention of Russia, although he attacked England and the United States. Field Marshal Goering, on vacation in Italy, recently was reported to have met and talked with the Soviet ambassador, Boris Stein. The German press has silenced its anti-Russian attacks, and Berlin is filled with rumors of a German-Russian understanding.

A second point of view holds that the confusion due to Litvinov's removal is entirely unjustified. He was, it is asserted, released "at his own request" because he was ill. Others holding to this view insist, however, that he was dismissed for personal reasons, but that no change of policy is imminent. Russia, in the meantime, is concluding agreements with Bulgaria, and with Turkey, a country friendly with Britain. Negotiations have not been broken off with England, it is pointed out, and the Franco-Russian alliance still stands.

The third point of view is that Russia is playing power politics and getting herself into a strong position. By balancing between German and Italy on one hand, and France and Britain on the other, the Soviet government can take the initiative into its own hands and obtain concessions from both sides. Russia is now in a powerful position. Will she use it to keep Germany out of Poland, to join with Germany in partitioning Poland, or will she retire to a neutral and isolated position? The answer may be soon forthcoming.



RING AROUND ROSIE—MAYBE

RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR

marck. When Kaiser Wilhelm II dismissed Bismarck (as Stalin has recently dismissed Litvinov) the Treaty of Russo-German Reinsurance, as it was called, lay on Bismarck's desk awaiting renewal. It was never signed, and Russia turned directly to France and concluded the Franco-Russian Treaty of Alliance which resulted finally in France and Russia warring on Germany from 1914 to 1918.

In 1922, shortly after the World War, Russia had become Communist and was regarded with horror by conservative governments in England and France, both of which countries had sent armies to Russia in a vain attempt to destroy Communist rule. Feeling herself isolated and menaced, Russia once again turned to Germany in the Russo-German friendship and nonaggression agreement at Rapallo, in 1922. Only 11 years later Adolf Hitler had seized control of the German government. An avowed enemy of all Communists, whether in Germany or abroad, and committed by his autobiography, *Mein Kampf*, to a campaign to win over the Soviet Ukraine by force of arms, he gave little promise of friendship for Russia. After hesitating for a time, the Soviet government once again turned to France and concluded the mutual-assistance pact which still stands today.

Considered in the light of past history, then, it would not be greatly surprising if Russia should shift again, this time to Germany. But at this point another problem arises—that of ideology. Since Russia is a Communist state, avowedly a bitter enemy of all fascism—how much weight do ideological considerations carry in the determination of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union?

This question is one of the most difficult of all. Twenty years ago Soviet policy



SOVIET TANKS IN ACTION

ACME





AS PRESIDENT SOMOZA OF NICARAGUA PAID A STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL

## DOMESTIC

### On Capitol Hill

Congress has not been very active lately. As a matter of fact, the legislators have not done a great deal during the four and one-half months they have been in Washington. They have discussed many important problems, but they have taken action on only a few of them. They have passed several important bills dealing with national defense, it is true, and they have considered a number of bills to provide money for the various departments of the government, but there are many matters which have hardly been touched.

Farm legislation, taxation, changes in the Social Security Act, a revised Neutrality Act, amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, the problem of relief for the coming year—these are some of the matters which are expected to be settled before Congress goes home. Much has been done and is be-



GET TO WORK, UNCLE!  
HALLIDAY IN PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

ing done by committees, of course. But even so, it will take many weary hours of debate to decide some of these issues.

Several congressmen have suggested that the legislators should adjourn soon—one senator suggested June 15—without trying to reach decisions on all these problems. They believe that Congress should wait until the next session, which begins in January, to take up most of them. But a majority of the senators and representatives seem to think that they should stay in Washington. For one thing, some members believe that a European war may break out at any time, and they think Congress should be in session if that should happen.

### Landon Speaks

Several leading Republicans, notably Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, have charged that President Roosevelt is deliberately exaggerating the war scare in Europe, so that the attention of the American people will be diverted from their troubles at home. A short

time ago, Alf M. Landon, former governor of Kansas and Republican nominee for President in 1936, made a speech in which he supported the President. Although he did not mention it directly, he seemed to refute the charge made by some of his Republican colleagues—certainly he showed that he does not agree with them.

Mr. Landon applauded the President's message to Hitler and Mussolini, in which he asked for a 10-year guarantee against aggression, and in which he suggested that an international conference on the limitation of arms and the opening up of trade channels be held.

### Battle in Coal

As this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER goes to press, the deadlock in the coal industry between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers of America has not been broken, although President Roosevelt has called representatives of the two groups to a conference in the White House. The shortage of coal is becoming serious in many places. New York subway trains have cut down their schedules by one-fourth, and many eastern factories, railroads, and power plants have enough coal to run them only a short time.

The situation which has brought about this coal shortage is a complicated one; there is more to it than appears on the surface. The deadlock between the miners' union and the mine owners has existed since April 1. On that day, the contract under which the miners had been working expired. More than 320,000 of them quit work until a new contract could be drawn up. It is over that new contract that the UMWA officers and the mine owners have been haggling for the past month and a half.

There is no disagreement over wages or hours of work. But John L. Lewis, who is head of the UMWA as well as president of the CIO, would like to have a clause in the new contract providing for a "closed shop"—under which no one but members of the UMWA could work in the mines. The mine owners will not agree to that, and evidently Mr. Lewis does not think he can force them to accept it, since he has offered a compromise plan. He is willing to sign a contract very much like the old one, if a certain "penalty clause" is eliminated. This clause provides that the union must pay \$1 a day to the mine owners for each miner who goes on strike while the contract is in force.

Mr. Lewis wants this penalty clause eliminated because, it is thought, he is expecting trouble with a rival mine union. That rival is the Progressive Miners of America, a member of the AFL.

The UMWA is a member of the CIO; in fact, it is one of that organization's strongest unions. It contributes a large share of the money which supports the CIO. Mr. Lewis was president of the UMWA long before there was such a thing as the CIO. Consequently, he is eager to keep the UMWA strong and powerful. He wants it free from any entanglements (such as the penalty clause) which might hinder it in fighting the PMA. That is why he insists that the penalty clause be eliminated.

# The Week at Home

## What the People of the World are

In an effort to break down the opposition of the mine owners to his demands, Mr. Lewis has called a strike in mines not themselves involved in the present dispute—in Illinois, Washington, Kansas, and other states which produce bituminous or "soft" coal. Also, he has threatened to call a strike among the anthracite or "hard" coal miners. If that happens, a total of more than 550,000 miners will be on strike, and there will be virtually no coal at all mined in the United States.

### Distinguished Guests

A new policy in regard to welcoming distinguished guests from foreign countries seems to have been inaugurated by President Roosevelt. When President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua visited Washington recently, for example, he was given a 21-gun salute, Pennsylvania Avenue between the Union Station and the White House was lined with soldiers, a fleet of army airplanes maneuvered overhead, and government employees were given a two-hour furlough so that they might help to welcome the visiting official.

All this was quite unusual. Generally, President Roosevelt welcomes guests simply, with as little fanfare as possible. In fact, he has done a great deal to break down the formality which in the past has surrounded such diplomatic functions. But now, according to the State Department, all heads of visiting governments, no matter how large or how small a nation they represent, will be met with display.

Some observers thought that the welcome for President Somoza was a "dress rehearsal" for the welcome which will be accorded King George and Queen Elizabeth of England when they arrive next month, but the State Department insisted that it was not so.

Although many Washingtonians enjoyed the spectacle which was staged for President Somoza, not all of them approved of it. Raymond Clapper, columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers and usually a supporter of the President, said that he was opposed to "using the visit of the president of Nicaragua as the excuse for staging a mammoth military display more suited to Berlin and Rome than to the capital of this peaceful democracy."

### Pulitzer Prizes

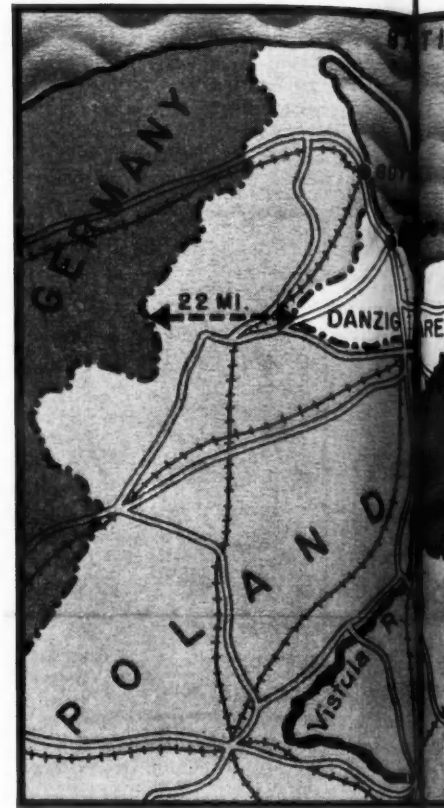
One of the most famous names in American journalism is that of Joseph Pulitzer. Coming to this country as a penniless immigrant, Mr. Pulitzer made himself famous as editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the New York World. He made a fortune, too, through his newspapers and other investments.

Every year, the trustees of Columbia University make cash awards, known as the "Pulitzer Prizes," to writers in various journalistic and literary fields. The money for these prizes comes from a fund bequeathed to Columbia by Mr. Pulitzer more than 20 years ago.

This year, the Pulitzer Prize for the outstanding novel went to Marjorie Kinnan Raw-

lings for her book, "The Yearling." Carl Van Doren's biography, "Benjamin Franklin," won \$1,000 for its author in the biographical field, and Professor Frank L. Mott won the \$1,000 history prize for his "A History of American Magazines." The prize play of the year was "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," whose author, Robert Sherwood, won his first Pulitzer Prize in 1936. John Gould Fletcher's "Selected Poems" won the poetry prize.

In journalism, the prize for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper" went to the Miami, Florida, *Daily News* for its campaign to clean up city government.



THE CITY AREA

Louis P. Lochner, foreign correspondent for the Associated Press, won \$500 for his dispatches on Germany. R. G. Callvert's editorial, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," printed in the Portland *Oregonian*, was selected as the outstanding editorial work of the year, and Charles Werner's cartoon, "Nomination for 1938," in the *Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman* won the cartoonist award. Thomas L. Stokes, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, won \$1,000 for his series of articles exposing political activities in the Kentucky WPA administration during last fall's campaign.

### For Defense

The Caribbean Sea, the island-dotted area southeast of the United States and north of South America, is going to become one of this nation's most strongly fortified areas. A few days ago, it was announced that a Department of Puerto Rico will be set up within the War Department, and its job will be to make the defenses in the Caribbean strong enough to stand off any attack.

Millions of dollars will be spent on bases for ships and airplanes in the region, on anti-aircraft guns and landing fields. Larger numbers of soldiers will be stationed on Puerto Rico and on the Virgin Islands.

The largest of the bases will be on Isla Grande, which is located in the harbor at San Juan, Puerto Rico's most important city. Puerto Rico will be turned into "an Atlantic Hawaii," it is reported.

A few weeks ago, the United States navy held its maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea and the southern Atlantic. It is likely that the results of these maneuvers were responsible for the decision to set up the Depart-



JUST WHEN HE THOUGHT HE HAD SOMETHING!  
TALBURT IN WASHINGTON NEWS



# Home and Abroad

## What We Are Doing, Saying, and Thinking

ment of Puerto Rico, and to spend large sums of money improving the defenses of that section. The Caribbean guards the Panama Canal, which is vital to our defenses.

### FOREIGN

#### Axis Alliance

Rumors that have been circulating widely recently to the effect that Italy is—or has been—moving away from Hitler in the fear of what his demands for Danzig might bring,

the initiative remains still in the hands of the axis powers. Hitler and Mussolini have both made demands. Both consider their demands to have been refused. They are now united in a military alliance. What they are going to do about it is what Europe would like to know now.

#### Japanese Currents

High Japanese officials have recently held a long and earnest series of conferences to determine whether the vague anti-Comintern pact signed with Germany and Italy in 1936 should, in accordance with German wishes, be strengthened to the status of a military alliance. Although no formal decision has been announced, dispatches from Tokyo as far back as May 5 have agreed that the government is now opposed to concluding a military alliance with Germany, and that, instead, it now intends to attempt to reach an agreement with Great Britain, and perhaps also with the United States. It is believed that while the Japanese were in 1936 happy to obtain a German promise of support against Russia, they now fear that cooperation with Germany will involve them with Great Britain, France, and the United States, and that the danger of such a course would be very great.

Within 24 hours of the first positive reports of this decision, however, matters in China took a different turn. Japanese army officers in Tientsin and Shanghai have suddenly adopted a very threatening attitude toward officials of the foreign concessions and settlements, and have bluntly warned that if the foreigners do not stop the aid which they are charged with extending to Chinese guerrillas, the army will find it necessary "to take suitable measures." Simultaneously a series of intense bombing raids has been launched against the Chinese provisional capital at Chungking. So great has been the destruction that at the time of writing some 5,000 or 6,000 people have been killed or maimed by high explosives and incendiary bombs dropped upon residential districts. Much foreign property has been destroyed, and Chungking has been so badly devastated that the government is now considering moving the capital again—for the fourth time in 22 months—this time to Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan province, 175 miles northwest of Chungking.

On the face of things, Japanese policy might seem to be at cross purposes, but foreign observers believe that the Japanese army, angered at Premier Hiranuma's decision to reach an agreement with Britain and the United States, has decided to take matters into its own hands in China.

#### Loans for Nicaragua

When Anastasio Somoza, the president of Nicaragua, arrived in Washington on a state visit recently, he was given an unusually elaborate reception. Although due in part to the State Department's decision to pep up the welcomes accorded to foreign guests, it was due also to the fact that Washington considers relations with Nicaragua to be of con-



CHUNGKING—WHERE COOLIES SERVE AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF TRANSPORT

siderable importance to our foreign policy.

A hot, mountainous land of about 750,000 people, Nicaragua covers an area slightly larger than New York state. Primarily a farming country, Nicaragua's chief products, coffee, bananas, and a little gold, mahogany, hides, and skins, do not make the country of much importance. And yet, since the country lies across the Central American Isthmus with shores on both oceans, and not very far from the Panama Canal, the United States has always taken a strong interest in its affairs. This has been particularly true since there are some people who insist that a second Central American canal be constructed to supplement the Panama Canal—and the site of such a canal would probably be Nicaragua. In 1916 the United States paid the Nicaraguan government \$3,000,000 for a 99-year option to build a canal across Nicaraguan soil. More recently that project has lost favor in the United States, although it is still favored in Nicaragua.

It was only 10 years ago that the United States was expressing its active interest in Nicaraguan affairs through the medium of armed intervention, a policy which cost several hundred lives and more than \$5,000,000, and bore little fruit but resentment and distrust throughout Latin America. Today the United States is preparing to bring that country into its chain of friendly republics in Latin America by a loan of perhaps five or six million dollars for the construction of roads, and possibly other public works, to develop Nicaragua's as yet untapped resources.

The Nicaraguan loans are the second in a series now being planned to further the State Department's policy in South America. Brazil has already been granted loans which may amount to \$120,000,000. Chile, another key state, is sending her foreign minister here next month, and loans to Cuba and Paraguay are also being considered.

#### Quinine for Brazil

Back in 1860 a Bolivian Indian once showed to his employer, an Englishman, seeds from a rare species of cinchona tree which, he said, had strange curative powers. The Englishman sent the seeds to London where it was discovered that from them could be extracted a substance very valuable in combating tropical diseases—quinine. The British sent some of the seeds to India and established a quinine culture there. The Dutch likewise procured some of the seeds by undisclosed means and set up a culture of their own in the Dutch East Indies.

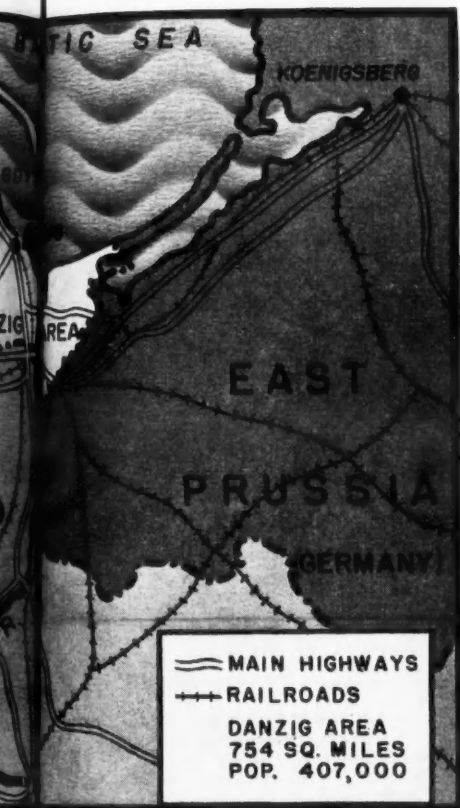
In the meantime—back in South America—the Indian who had discovered the tree had died under mysterious circumstances, and no one knew where the tree was. It was never found, and as a result a quinine monopoly was—and still is—enjoyed by India and the East Indies. Prices have been kept so high that tropical Latin-American countries have been unable to buy it in the quantities they so badly need.

That situation may be shortly ended, however. The United States Department of Agriculture, having also obtained the seeds from an undisclosed source, has developed a quinine culture in its experimental greenhouses in Washington, and has just sent a

number of them to Brazil accompanied by one of the Department's experts, who will aid the Brazilian government in establishing its own quinine supply in the uplands.

#### Royal Visit

Almost until the day before George VI and Queen Elizabeth embarked for their royal visit to Canada, there was some question in British circles as to whether the monarch should leave England at such a critical time. But it was decided that the visit to Canada was of greater importance than the presence of the sovereigns in England. The most obvious reason was the need for solidifying the empire in order that it should be prepared to meet any crucial test that might come. And Canada is a very important part of the empire system. With over 10,000,000 people, it contains the largest white population of the empire outside the British Isles, it is centrally located with coasts and ports on both oceans, it is strategically almost invulnerable (thanks in part to the United States), it con-



JOHNSON

seem to have been spiked by the military alliance between Germany and Italy which was announced on Sunday, May 7, to replace the loose anti-Comintern pact. Although details of the alliance have not been made public, it would seem that both Germany and Italy are now definitely committed to go to each other's aid in the event of war.

Whether this will change the European situation in any serious degree is in question. The first reactions from London, Paris, and Moscow have been negative. One point to be considered, perhaps, is that of Mussolini's desire to act as mediator between Poland and Germany. As an open military ally of Hitler, the Poles can hardly accept him now as an impartial and detached friend of both sides.

Now that the axis has been strengthened to an open military alliance, it is perhaps well to note that both Italy and Germany have made demands upon other powers which have not been accepted. The one now most in the public eye is Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Hitler has demanded the return of Danzig to Germany, and a German corridor across the Polish Corridor 15 miles wide. In reply, Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck has offered Germany proposals for a joint German-Polish control over Danzig, and a new German motor road across the Polish Corridor, free of duties and revenues—but no German corridor. In Germany, Beck's compromise proposals have been regarded as outright rejections, and thus the matter now hangs in suspense.

Italy's demands against France, although almost forgotten in the stir over Danzig, still remain outstanding, unaccepted by France and unmodified by Italy. Although the tense feeling in Europe seems to have abated a little,



THE BALANCING POLE  
SCOTT IN PORTLAND OREGONIAN



OH, SURE!  
MANNING IN PHOENIX REPUBLIC AND GAZETTE

tains untapped resources, vast areas possible for colonization purposes, a big railroad system, and room for expansion.

Another, and less obvious, reason for the royal visit is seen by some to be the need for solidifying Canada itself. There are already two fairly strong separatist movements in the dominion. One involves the western farmers who feel they have been exploited and all but ruined by the financial control and pressure from the eastern money centers. Another involves Quebec, the second most populous province. There is a very large French population in Quebec, the leaders of which are thought by many Canadians to be out of sympathy with the aims of the other provinces. Adopting very severe measures against communism, the various forms of liberalism, and outside trade unions, some Quebec leaders have gone so far as to state frankly that they prefer the ideologies of Italy to those of England and even, curiously enough, the present French government.

One of the objectives of the royal visit, therefore, is not only to solidify the bonds of empire, but by personal influence to unite Canada as well.



## Personalities in the News

AT its recent meeting in Washington, the United States Chamber of Commerce elected as its president for the coming year W. Gibson Carey, Jr., head of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company in New York. Mr. Carey, a native New Yorker, is 43 years old. After graduating from Union College in 1918, he went to work in the pulp and paper business. He served as a lieutenant and captain in the field artillery during the World War. At present, aside from his position with Yale and Towne, he is director of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, the Irving Trust Company, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Merchants Association of New York. He has also been a director and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Carey will probably be reelected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce next year, since it is customary for the organization to give its chief executives a second term.

As was expected, the Chamber of Commerce expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt administration in the set of resolutions which it adopted during the closing session of its convention. For example, it stated that "without more delay, the Labor Relations Act should be structurally amended." Concerning the Wage-Hour Act, it said: "The experiences with the Wage-Hour Act demonstrated the impracticability of such a measure in its application to widely varying conditions. . . . The law should be repealed for the benefit of employers, employees, and the general public." In criticizing the administration of relief, the Chamber recommended that the WPA be abandoned, and that relief be turned back to the states. It called for a complete revision of the government's taxes, to ease the burden on business, and it asked for an immediate reduction of government expenditures.

Since the Chamber is perhaps the most representative business organization in the country, its resolutions provide a fairly accurate statement of what businessmen are thinking and of what they think should be done to improve business conditions throughout the nation.

AS the crisis over Danzig and the Polish Corridor increases in intensity, a great deal is printed in the world press about Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck, and considerable about Marshal Eduard Smigly-Rydz, who is sometimes called dictator in Poland. Yet, concerning Ignacy Moscicki there is very little mention, in spite of the fact that he is president of the republic.

There is good reason for this. In Poland, as in France and Ireland, the president is more of a respected figurehead than an active politician, and Moscicki is just such.

A native of the district of Chechanow, some distance from Warsaw, Moscicki comes from one of those famous families of Polish landowners which have long constituted the ruling class of that country. Attending the university at Riga, in what is now Latvia, he became greatly interested in natural science and gained considerable renown by his activities in the field of research. He also took an active part in the agitation for a free Poland—agitation of the sort that quickly brought him into conflict with the Russian government, which then ruled his part of Poland, and he found himself forced to take up the life of an exile.

In London, and subsequently in Switzerland, Moscicki then returned to scientific research. When Poland gained its independence, he became a professor in the University of Lwow, and later the head of the Chemical Research Institute in Warsaw. A distinguished electro-physicist, he gained world-wide fame in his experiments in fertilizers, in the production of nitric acid by electric discharges, and in so many other works as to give him a present total of approximately 500 inventions and 53 patents.

In 1926 the Polish hero and dictator, Marshal Pilsudski, pointed out Moscicki as the man he wanted to see in the office of president, rather than himself, and Moscicki accepted. He has been president of Poland ever since, and although he has played



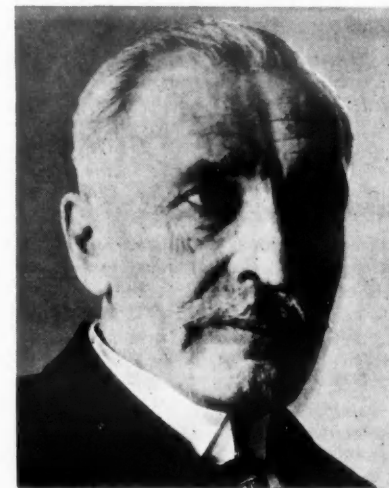
W. GIBSON CAREY, JR.

little or no part in politics, he is held in surprisingly high regard by the Polish people, having conducted his office with dignity and firmness.

MANY persons who will visit New York City for the first time this summer, picturing it to themselves as a city of skyscrapers and tenements, will be surprised at the number of parks and playgrounds which they see, and at the ease with which they travel from one section to another. Within the last 15 years, much has been done to make New York a more pleasant place in which to live. Parks have been built, playgrounds laid out, beaches constructed, bridges built, and highways improved.

The man who is largely responsible for what has been done is Robert Moses. He holds a number of public offices, but he is best known as Park Commissioner of New York City. He was appointed to that office by Mayor LaGuardia in 1934.

Writing about Mr. Moses in a recent issue of the *New York Times Magazine*, L. H. Robbins said:



IGNACY MOSCICKI

To the local eye his labors seem to dwarf the famous twelve of the late Mr. Hercules. He has recaptured the long-lost Atlantic Ocean for the enjoyment of his state and his city; brought the countrysides of Long Island and Westchester just around the corner from the heart of town, and redeemed miles of priceless waterfront from the pawnshop of the prodigal past. He has retrieved the city parks from political patronage, which is a notorious park squatter, and restored them to their rightful owners, the seven million, and he has taken tens of thousands of children off the streets through the gates of a couple of hundred new playgrounds.

All this has cost money, of course—Mr. Moses has directed the spending of almost

half a billion dollars. But it is generally agreed that he gets the maximum in return. He is impatient with delay and inefficiency; he demands that things be accomplished in a hurry.

As a student at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1909, Mr. Moses was noted for his scholastic achievements and his ability at water polo. He went to school at Oxford after leaving Yale, and returned to go into public service. He has moved from one task to another ever since, build-

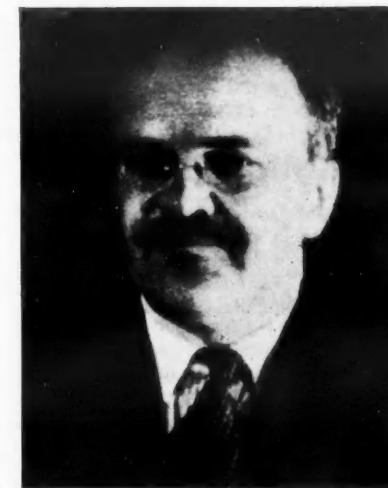


ROBERT MOSES

ing up a record of accomplishments in various fields. He is a Republican, and he thoroughly disapproves of the New Deal—even though he has spent millions of dollars loaned and given to New York by New Deal agencies. He is a tall, well-built man, with thinning back hair and a preference for worn-out suits.

VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV, who has succeeded Maxim Litvinov as the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, is one of the most powerful men in the Soviet Union. A member of the very small but all-powerful Politburo, the premier of the Soviet Union, and a personal friend of Stalin, Molotov is widely believed to be the Number 2 Man in Russia, and in fact he is often called behind his back "The Czarvitch," which was the title of the heir to the throne in czarist days.

Molotov is an "old Bolshevik"—that is, he is one of the few leaders of the underground Communist movement of czarist days who still remains in a seat of power. In a great many ways his life has been similar to that of other revolutionists.



VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV

His real name is Viacheslav V. Scriabin, but like his superior, who adopted the name Stalin (steel), he chose the name Molotov, which is Russian for "hammer."

Born in a small Russian village in 1890, the son of an obscure clerk, Molotov's political career began when he entered the underground Communist party in 1906. Engaging in editorial work on revolutionary papers, he was arrested several times and exiled to Siberia. During one interlude he served as a chief editor on *Pravda*, the Communist party organ.

When the Russian revolution first broke out in 1917, Molotov at once stepped to

a position of prominence, and served as chairman of the Bolshevik faction of the Petrograd (now Leningrad) Soviet. Possessed of a very orderly and deliberate mind, Molotov gained the confidence both of Lenin, and his successor, Stalin. By 1926 he was admitted into the powerful and exclusive Politburo.

Although Molotov never went even to grammar school, in appearance he seems more like a professor of languages or science at some small university, than an old Bolshevik, and a power in Soviet Russia. His forehead is high, and molded like that of a scholar, his features are almost delicate, his gestures, deliberate and precise. A vegetarian and one who never touches alcohol, Molotov in actions and appearance seems little like "the hammer" who has executed some of Stalin's hardest tasks.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

### Are You Sure of Your Facts?

1. Compare the amounts spent annually by the American people for liquor and for education.
2. What are the principal aspects of the liquor problem (a) from the individual standpoint? (b) from the social standpoint?
3. Who has replaced Maxim Litvinov as Soviet foreign commissar?
4. What has been the principal characteristic of Soviet foreign policy during the last few years?
5. What are the outstanding measures upon which Congress has not acted during the present session?
6. What are some of the principal products of Nicaragua?
7. Who is the new president of the United States Chamber of Commerce?
8. What is the principal issue involved in the strike in the coal industry?
9. How is the United States strengthening its defenses in the Caribbean?
10. How much control does the president of Poland exert over national affairs?

### Can You Defend Your Opinions?

1. What, in your opinion, are the principal arguments against the use of alcoholic beverages?
2. What action do you think should be taken to solve the liquor problem in the United States? What action might the individual citizen take to help solve the problem?
3. Why is the position of Soviet Russia so overwhelmingly important in the present European situation?
4. Do you think it would be to Great Britain's interest to form a military alliance with the Soviets?
5. What effect do you think the German-Italian alliance will have upon the European situation?

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### PRONUNCIATIONS:

Anastasio Somoza (ah-nah-stah'zyoe soe-moe'sah), Hiranuma (hee-rah-noo'mah), Szechwan (su'chwahn'-u as in up), Chengtu (cheng'too'), Chungking (choong'king'), Tientsin (tin'tsin'), Pilsudski (peel-sood'skee), Lwow (lwoof'), Riga (ree-gah), Danzig (dahn'tseek), Smigly-Rydz (smig'wee rit'z), Kaganovitch (kah-gah'noe-veetch), Lenin (leh-neen'), *Pravda* (prahv'dah), Stalin (stah-leen'), Voroshilov (voo-roo'shee-loff), Leningrad (leh-neen-grah't'), Politburo (poe-leet'bue-roe), Maxim Litvinov (mahk-seem' leet-vee'noff), Viacheslav Molotov (vee-ah'chee-slahff moe'loe-toff), Chechanow (cheh-chah'noff), Ignacy Moscicki (eeg-nah'see moes-chee'kee), Rapallo (rah-pahl'loe), Goering (guh'ring).



# Liquor Problem Remains Serious in U. S.

(Concluded from page 1)

to do a particularly fine or skilled piece of work.

In the case of athletes, it is easy to understand why a maximum of efficiency is essential for excellent performance. The difference between the fairly and the highly efficient athletes is the difference between the winner and the second rater. The use of alcohol frequently spells this difference. One may seem to run almost as well if he uses alcohol, but in the test it is found that he does not do quite so well, hence he does not win the race. That is why successful athletic coaches are likely to place a ban upon drinking. Amos Alonzo Stagg, one of the greatest football coaches of all time, says:

I do not believe and none of the coaches that train men believes in the use of alcoholic beverages.

I was a member of the coaching staff of the Olympic teams, and that was one of the forbidden things. The men were not to drink anything but water, and when we went abroad we took our water with us. The coaches and trainers generally are dead against the use of alcoholic liquors, even beer, in training.

American athletes stood up near the top. There were none better. The only ones that approximated us at all were the Finnish athletes, and they do not use liquor.

Connie Mack, the dean of baseball managers, says: "I won't bother with the youngster who drinks." Helen Wills Moody de-

because of excessive drinking. Oswald Garrison Villard, veteran editor, speaking of a prominent newspaper writer who ruined his health by drinking and who committed suicide while still in middle age, said, "He was not the only brilliant newspaperman to be destroyed by drink. In my long writing career I have seen one after another disappear." Every observant person knows of lawyers, doctors, engineers, scientists, merchants whose promising careers have been ruined because of their excessive use of alcohol.

2. Another fact, related to the first, is that one who drinks forfeits confidence. An employer who thinks of hiring him is frequently prevented from doing so by the knowledge that he drinks. If two people apply for a job with qualifications which are about the same, and one of them drinks, while the other does not, the nondrinker is almost certain to be employed. A reputation for sobriety counts for a great deal in times like these when the competition for jobs is very keen.

3. The danger of accident is far greater in the case of people working with machines if there is drinking. The danger of traffic accidents is increased in proportion to the number of drivers who drink. If one is to drive safely his brain should be clear and his muscles should coordinate finely. One's eye will not be so clear, the response of his muscles will not be so quick, and his nerve will not be so steady if he drinks as if he abstains. The problem of drinking drivers has become a serious one during the last generation. Before that, drinkers were not so dangerous to society, but now that thousands of them sit at the wheels, driving machines at tremendous speed over the roads and streets, they are highly dangerous to the general public.

4. Drinking gives one a feeling of temporary exhilaration. It removes restraints in his conduct, sometimes makes him feel more at ease, loosens his tongue, and gives him for the moment a feeling of having a better time, but there always follows a reaction which leaves his spirits at a lower ebb than they would otherwise have

been. Even in his moments of exhilaration he is less responsible than he would otherwise be. He is more susceptible to bad influences and is likely, through his drinking and through the associations which go along with his drinking, to be deflected from paths that lead to success.

## Expensive Habit

5. Drinking is an expensive habit. It is a financial drain. A diagram found elsewhere in this paper shows that the nation spends more money for liquor than for education. If a considerable amount of money is spent for liquor, less will be spent in the average family for food and clothing, wholesome recreation, education, and other things which give permanent satisfaction. Many a home is broken up because of troubles which come through the use of too much of the family income for drink.

6. In a very large number of cases drinking makes one irritable or foolish or just plain "silly." This may not result in every case, but it does in many. Anyone who drinks runs a risk of making himself appear ridiculous and of developing habits which will make him hard to get along with. Many homes are broken up through the development of these personality effects.

When we write in this paper of controversial questions, we undertake always to give the different points of view. We discuss the pros and cons, and do not undertake to see which is the right side. It may occur to someone that we should follow the same method in dealing with this question,

and that we should give the arguments for as well as against the use of alcoholic liquors. We do not feel, however, that the question of whether or not one should practice temperance is controversial. The argument is all on one side. The question becomes controversial when we inquire what should be done about the liquor problem. On that matter there is honest difference of opinion.

## Substitutes for Drinking

There are certain things, however, which an individual may do if he has a tendency to drink and feels that his desire for moderation should be strengthened. He may fortify his determination by recreational practices. He may play games and engage in athletics. One who does this is less likely to fall into harmful practices of drinking. Anything, which one does to vary his interests will also be helpful. One who gets satisfaction out of reading, out of hobbies, out of a variety of cultural activities will be less likely to feel the need of drink and he will be less likely to be satisfied with cocktail parties and other associations which lead to immoderate drinking.

There is no substitute, of course, for the exercise of will power. If a person wishes to avoid unhealthful and unwise drinking habits, he should choose companions who feel as he does. If he falls in with associates who drink and who want him to drink, he should have strength of character enough to refuse. He should not do it with a "holier than thou" attitude. He should be friendly, but firm, letting it be known that he personally does not care to drink. He should remember that he may be a leader as well as a follower. He need not in every case follow the lead of others. In all except depraved or very superficial and foolish associations one is respected as highly if he refrains from drink as if he partakes of liquor.

## Three Types of Control

There is less certainty regarding the proper course to be taken when we come to the question of what the city, the state, or the nation should do with respect to the liquor traffic. There are three principal types of control exercised in the United States. In 27 states, saloons, taverns, or



NATIONAL FORUM

other establishments are licensed to sell liquor. The state collects a revenue and exercises a measure of control, prescribing the hours during which liquor may be sold, whether it may be sold to minors, and so on.

In 17 states there is a state monopoly. In such cases the liquor is sold in state stores and may not be sold by private establishments.

In four states the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited. In a number of the states where liquor is sold either by private establishments or by the state, there are counties or districts where there is prohibition. The states have local option laws which permit counties or cities to prohibit liquor sales.

Which of these systems is best, or whether we should revert to the plan of national prohibition, are much-disputed questions, and from time to time we may expect them to become political issues of first importance. We shall not consider the arguments with respect to such social and political issues in this article. We have considered here the relation of the individual to alcoholic liquor.

If any reader is interested in the encouragement of temperance he may profitably associate himself with others who are concerned about the same problem. There is an organization called "Allied Youth" which has clubs in many high schools and which publishes a monthly magazine of the same name. The address of the organization and of the periodical is: National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C.

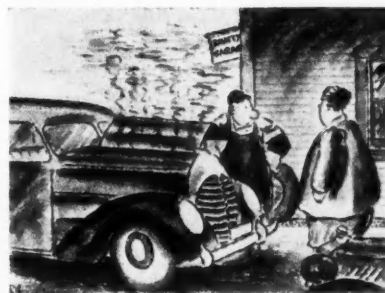
## Smiles

"How many revolutions does the earth make in a day? It's your turn, Bill Smith."  
"You can't tell, teacher, till you see the afternoon paper."  
—LABOR

A very much preoccupied man walked into the barber shop and sat in a chair next to a woman who was having her hair bobbed. "Haircut, please," ordered the man.

"Certainly," said the barber. "But if you really want a haircut would you mind taking off your hat first?"

The customer hurriedly removed his hat. "I'm sorry," he apologized, as he looked around; "I didn't know there was a lady present."  
—CLIPPED



—IRVING IN COLLIER'S

"How's the food at your boarding house?"  
"Not so good. I can hardly eat my second helpings."  
—NORTH WIND

"I won't get married until I find a girl like the one that grandpa married."  
"Huh; they don't have women like that today."  
"That's funny. Grandpa only married her yesterday."  
—CLIPPED

Artist: "Ever been done in oils, sir?"  
Utilities Magnate: "No, but I was rather badly stung in rubber once."  
—FROTH

Landlady: "Of course, I must ask you for a deposit."  
New Tenant (handing over required sum): "Certainly."

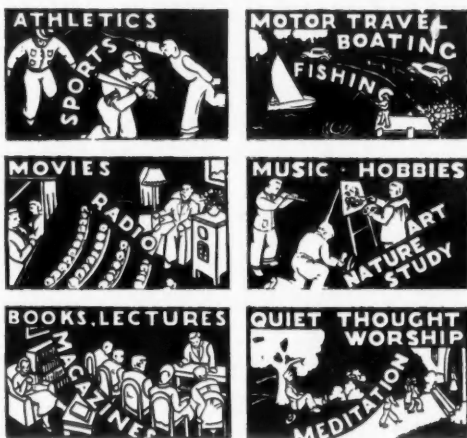
Landlady: "Thanks. And now, do you want a receipt, or shall we trust each other?"  
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

"I run things in this house!" asserted the husband, as he continued to push the vacuum cleaner.  
—CLIPPED

"Have you a garage?"  
"I don't know. My wife just went down to get the car out of it."  
—FROTH

Officer of the Day: "Midshipman Gish, you are sentenced to 45 days in the brig on bread and water. How do you like it, sir?"  
Gish: "Toasted, sir."  
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

## SUBSTITUTES FOR DRINK



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clares that "the person who says that one cocktail or one glass of beer does not make any difference in one's eye, coordination, and balance is wrong." And Glenn Cunningham, the great mile runner, says, "I can say quite frankly that I am absolutely a total abstainer. I know of nothing more degrading to one's mental, moral, and physical well-being than the use of alcoholic beverages. Anyone who uses alcoholic beverages is lessening his ability no matter in what field of activity." Knute Rockne, famous Notre Dame coach, prohibited liquor to his players.

It is easier to tell the difference between excellence and mediocrity among athletes than among ordinary workers, but the difference is to be found among workers just the same, and in the long run those who are in excellent physical condition get along better than those who are rendered inefficient or kept not quite at their best by the use of alcohol. Tests have shown that a typist makes more mistakes after even a moderate drinking of alcohol than when no alcohol has been used. In the cases of skilled work where precision is required, drinking is strictly forbidden by employers.

## Successful People Ruined

Many persons, it is true, achieve high positions even though they drink. There are lawyers, statesmen, editors, physicians, business leaders who drink immoderately. It remains a fact, however, that many individuals who have attained to positions of success lose their skill in their positions

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